cloudy weather during January and February made it impossible to follow this object as closely as was desirable. Observations were secured with the 12-inch on January 13th and 15th, and with the 36-inch on February 15th. The observed places are in good agreement with those computed from the elliptic elements.

On February 15th the comet was a very difficult object to measure, even with the great refractor, and on March 8th it could not be seen at all, though the conditions were good.

Comet Brorsen, which was expected to return to perihelion in January, was looked for with the 36-inch telescope on several mornings in February, but without success. The atmospheric conditions during the search were good, and a field about two degrees square was examined on each night.

R. G. AITKEN.

SOME STARS WITH LARGE RADIAL VELOCITIES.

While pursuing the regular programme of observation with the Mills spectrograph, it was found that the following stars have large velocities in the line of sight, as indicated below:—

ϵ *Andromedæ* ($\alpha = 0^h\ 33^m$; $\delta = +\ 28^\circ\ 46'$).

1898, October 4	$-\ 83.4^{km}$	WRIGHT.
October 9	$-\ 83.3$	WRIGHT.
1899, August 29	$-\ 84.6$	WRIGHT.
1900, August 22	$-\ 83.4$	WRIGHT.
Mean,	$-\ 83.7$	

μ *Cassiopeiæ* ($\alpha = 1^h\ 0^m$; $\delta = +\ 54^\circ\ 20'$).

1900, September 9	$-\ 97.2^{km}$	WRIGHT.
September 18	$-\ 97.0$	WRIGHT.
December 11	$-\ 98.$	CAMPBELL.

The proper motion of μ *Cassiopeiæ* is $3''.75$ per year. JACOBY'S parallax, determined from the Rutherford photographs, is $0''.275$. These correspond to a motion at right angles to the line of sight of 66^{km} per second, though this includes nearly the full component of the motion of the solar system.

δ *Leporis* ($\alpha = 5^h\ 47^m.0$; $\delta = -\ 20^\circ\ 54'$).

1900, December 24	$+\ 95^{km}$	CAMPBELL.
December 25	$+\ 96$	CAMPBELL.
December 30	$+\ 94$	CAMPBELL.

θ Canis Majoris ($\alpha = 6^h\ 50^m$; $\delta = -\ 11°\ 55'$).

1897, December	15	+ 96^{km}	CAMPBELL.
1899, October	16	+ 96.0	WRIGHT.
1900, October	9	+ 95.5	WRIGHT.

I *Pegasi* ($\alpha = 21^h\ 17^m$; $\delta = +\ 19°\ 23'$).

1900, July	3	− 75.7^{km}	WRIGHT.
July	8	− 74.9	WRIGHT.
July	16	− 77.1	WRIGHT.

μ Sagittarii ($\alpha = 18^h\ 7^m.8$; $\delta = -\ 21°\ 05'$).

1899, June	19	− 75^{km}	WRIGHT.
1900, May	30	− 76	WRIGHT.

These measures are subject to an uncertainty of several kilometers, on account of the character of the spectrum.

The negative sign indicates approach toward the solar system, and the positive sign recession from the solar system.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

NOTE ON THE PROBABLE ERROR OF MICROMETER MEASURES OF *EROS*.

During the recent *Eros* campaign for the determination of the value of the solar parallax, a great many observations were made visually with the micrometer. The question of the accuracy of these measures is therefore an important one. In general, the motion of *Eros* was so rapid in both coordinates that the probable error of the mean of a number of settings, even when made in rapid succession, could not be determined in the usual manner by treating the differences between the single settings and the mean as the v's.

But on December 5, 1900, *Eros* ceased its apparent westward motion among the stars and began to move eastward. Consequently on that date its motion in Right Ascension was very slight — only about twenty-two seconds of arc in eight hours.

On the night mentioned, I measured the position of *Eros* with respect to two small stars in the early evening, when it was from three to two hours east of the meridian, and with respect to two other stars later in the night, when it was from four to five hours west of the meridian. In all I made eighteen measures of difference of Right Ascension, each consisting of ten settings with the micrometer. As the ten settings in no case required